Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 36—[New Series. *TUESDAY, JANUARY* 20, 1829. WHOLE NO. 216. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Wilkesboro' Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, is operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of bnsiness in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above esthblishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter and Huntington.

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemens' and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828. –66.

EDWARD CRESS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care and attention in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for CASH. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Also, for sale and on hand, at the above store, STILLS and TIN WARE, of various sizes and descpritions. 200tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828.

Philip Swortlander *vs.* William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complainant will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmond Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

3m t41.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

FALL FASHIONS!

Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner Mr. LOWRY.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the *Paris and London Fashions*, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and TASTE to give them FULL EFFECT, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON,
SQUIER LOWRY.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—01 tf.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Fall Term, 1828.

William Kerr *vs.* The heirs at Law of Andrew Neill, deceased. Scire facias to shew cause why the lands devised by the dec'ed, should not be taken in Execution and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Donaldson and his wife Esther, William Kerr, James Kerr, Isabella Kerr, Margaret Kerr, Letitia Falls, William Allison and Rosanna his wife, and Robert Allison, parties and defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to show cause why the lands descending to them as heirs at law of Andrew Neill, should not be subject to the judgment of the plaintiff. Test, JAMES CAMPBELL, Clk.

6t15.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

November Session, 1828.

James Neely, Executor of Wm. Barnett, dec. *vs.* The Heirs at law of Wm. Barnett, dec.—Caveat to a will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the heirs of Wm. Barnett, Abraham Barnett, Samuel Barnett, Mary Elliott, Thomas Barnett, Ruth Porter, Elizabeth Spratt, James Barnett, Susanna Barnett, William McRee, Rachel Vance, Harriet Taylor, & Margaret Spratt, reside without the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for Mecklenburg county, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there shew cause why a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of William Barnett, deceased, should not be admitted to probate.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
By THOS. B. SMARTT, *D. C.*

6t219—pr. adv. $3.

Notice,

THAT we, Peter Newton and Edward McGrath, have entered into co-partnership in the Mechanical Business of Plastering, Bricklaying Painting, &c.

December 15, 1828.—12tf.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Lincolnton, N. C. January 1st, 1829.

A.
Abnernathy, Smith
Armstrong, John
B.
Brachard, Jonas
Boyd, James
C.
Clarke, Jeptha
Crow, William
Conner, William
Cobb, Clisby
Cook, Obadiah
Cornelius, Henry 3
Cook, John
Coulter, Martin
Carpenter, Thomas
Clarke, John O.
Cline, Henry
Daley, John
Dowling, Rev. Y.
Dickson, Henry
Daniel, Sarah
E.
Eddleman, Peter
Eaton, Jonathan
F.
Fergison, James
Finley, John
Flower, Adam
G.
Gates, Spencer 2
Goodson, Abner
Hays, Henry
Bugin, Mrs. Maria
Hill, Alexander B. M.
Harriss, Sydney J.
Hull, Major
Hoke, Margaret
Hopkins John
J.
Jones Elisha
K.
Kale, Bolser
L.
Lacky, Samuel
Lehman, Joseph
Lawrence, William
Link, Jacob
M.
McCarler, Abrahrm
Mecomb, James
Magee, Daniel
P.
Plunk, Jacob
Pegram, Winchester,
R.
Roberts, John
Rabb, Judith 2
Rocket, John
Rhyne, Michel
Rough, Peter
S.
Stroup, Matthew
Sullevan, Sawell
Summey, David
Stearns, William G.
Smith, Cudions
Slorp, Henry
W.
Wilson, John
Wells, Isaac
Wise, John
Warlick, John
Woodford, Lyman
Witherspoon, James
Wilkin, Thos.

D. REINHARDT, *P. M.*

Deeds for sale at this Office.

North-Carolina Legislature.

REPORT

Of the Joint Select Committee raised by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, at its recent session, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Banks. Members of the Committee—Messrs. Potter, Graham, Brittain, Mendenhall, Spruill, Ruffin, Swain, Eccles, Branch, Wilson, Croom, Meares, Wellborn, M'Farland, Hunt, Leonard, M'Dearmid and Sherard.

—

The Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Banks within the State.

REPORT:

That in consequence of various rumours circulated, and charges made against the Banks, your committee have been induced to direct their attention and inquiries to several points touching the conduct and situation of those institutions at various periods, and more particularly have endeavored to ascertain, whether the stock of the Banks has been paid for in the manner, and at the time prescribed by their Charters; whether they have at any time issued more paper, or contracted larger debts than their charters authorised; whether they have paid specie on demand; whether they have dealt or traded in any articles unauthorised by charter; whether they have exacted usurious interest; whether they have purchased up, or speculated in their own paper; and such other matters as were necessarily connected with these inquiries.

Your committee have been satisfied from the evidence adduced to them, that the 1st and 2nd instalments of the stock originally subscribed for in the State Bank of North Carolina, were paid for in specie, and some small proportion of the 3rd and 4th instalments; but that much the greater part (nearly the whole) of the 3rd and 4th instalments were paid for in the current Bank notes of the State. That this circumstance arose, first, (so far as regards the 4th instalment,) from the impracticability of procuring the old paper currency of the State, which, at that time, was monopolised by the other two Banks; and secondly, from the circumstance that the Bank, having gone into operation, as required by its charter, after the second instalment was paid, and before the third was due, and having issued its own notes to a large amount, redeemable on demand in specie, was necessarily compelled to consider those notes equivalent to specie, and as such receive them in payment.

Your committee, however, further state, that at the time when the third instalment was due, there was in the principal Bank at Raleigh a larger amount in specie, than three fourths the stock subscribed for at that place by individuals, and that previous to the time when the fourth instalment became due, there had been in its vaults $160,467 in specie, which subsequently, and before the 4th instalment was due, was reduced, by runs upon the Bank, to $62,809 in specie, besides $11,859 in the currency of the State. That had the whole capital subscribed by individuals at the principal Bank in Raleigh been paid in specie and paper currency, there ought then to have been paid into the Bank $184,000 in specie and paper currency.

As to the manner in which subscriptions were paid for at the various branches of this institution, your committee have had no direct evidence.

Your committee have no evidence of any time being prescribed for the payment for stock different from that prescribed by the charter.

It is farther in evidence before your committee, that the whole stock of this Bank was not subscribed for when the books were originally opened; and that by an act of Assembly, passed in the year 1811, the corporation was required again to open its books for subscriptions to fill up the unsubscribed stock, amounting to 4,240 shares, which it did in November 1818; and that these shares were paid for in such notes as were then currently circulated in the State; and that although the Banks of the State were then considered specie paying Banks, yet it appears that at the principal branch of the State Bank, there was at that time $99,973 06-100 in specie, while the notes of that Branch in circulation amounted to $1,183,677.

As to the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, on this point of inquiry, your committee report, that the evidence satisfies them, that when those institutions first went into operation, by virtue of the act of 1804, their whole capital was paid in specie. That when their capital was enlarged by the new charter granted in the year 1814, the new stock was paid for in the Bank notes of the State and other current notes:

As to the second point of inquiry to which your committee have directed their attention, whether any of the Banks of this State have at any time issued more notes, or contracted larger debts than they were authorised to do by their charters? they report, it does not appear to your committee that either of the Banks of this State have issued more than three dollars for one of their chartered capital; but that all the Banks have issued more than three for one for every dollar in specie actually paid in for stock.

As to the next inquiry, whether the Banks have paid specie on demand for their notes? your committee report, that during the late war, when the whole Southern States were drained of their specie in consequence of the large expenditure of money at the North, the Banks of North Carolina, together with all the Banks in the United States South of the Potomac, suspended specie payments, as a necessary protection of their specie capital; and that soon after the war, viz. in 1815, 1816, or 1817, the Banks of this State resumed the payment of specie, and from that time did pay specie on demand for their notes until June 1819, when by a joint resolution of the three Banks, it was resolved to resist the heavy drafts made upon their funds by brokers; and they declared they would not thence forward pay specie to brokers or their agents. That since it has been found that brokers compel them to pay specie, the Banks have in general paid brokers their demands, and have as generally refused payment of their notes to citizens of the State; not owing, however, as is believed, to any preference which the Banks entertain for Brokers over citizens: but because the former, being capitalists, have it in their power to coerce them; while the latter, rather than endure the law's delay, content themselves with their notes, and forego their claim to specie. That since that period, (June 1819) though, in effect, the Banks of the State have either voluntarily by compulsion paid all demands against them, which were persisted in, or in specie, or funds deemed equivalent to specie; yet frequently those demands have not been met promptly; and, in some instances, payments have been made only through the coercion of the law. It is, however, due from your committee to state, as regards the Bank of Cape Fear, that that Bank, since the early part of January last, has promptly paid, in specie or specie funds, all demands upon it, and has been, in letter and in practice, a bona fide specie paying Bank.

As to the inquiry, whether the Banks have dealt or traded in any articles unauthorised by their charters, your committee report, no evidence has been brought before them to show that the Bank of Newbern has ever dealt in any article, not literally and strictly comprehended in its charter. That both the Bank of Cape Fear and the State Bank of North-Carolina have purchased stock of the Bank of the United States; and the former Bank is now owner of a considerable amount of that stock. That said Banks were induced to purchase that stock, first as a ready means of acquiring a fund at all times equal to specie, and when, in fact, specie was not attainable; and secondly, because, in consequence of the United States Bank, it was deemed prudent and proper to avoid facility in paying its demands, and better to pay interest on its demands, as the payment of interest, without a profitable investment of their specie funds, would produce heavy losses to those Banks. The stock of the Bank of the United States, on which regular dividends were received, afforded not only a specie fund, but one yielding a regular profit. Your committee are satisfied, these investments were contrary to charter, but were the result of the situation of the Banks, and the peculiar situation of the country and the times; and from them, much good has resulted to the Banks and no harm to the country. On this head, it is further shown, that the State Bank of North-Carolina has, on different occasions, in this State, and in South Carolina and Georgia, purchased cotton to a considerable amount. That these purchases were made at a time when the Bank was greatly in need of specie to meet the constant and heavy demands made upon it, and when specie was not attainable; and were made for the purpose of placing funds in New York which would be at all times equal to specie.

On the inquiry, whether the Banks have exacted usurious interest? your committee report, they have evidence, that the State Bank and Bank of Newbern have required applicants for accommodation to exchange with them an equal amount of Northen funds for their own notes, when their own notes were 6 per cent. below par; and that the State Bank has taken interest for 92 days on a note payable 88 days after date. There is not any evidence that the Bank of Cape Fear has ever taken more than legal interest.

Your committee further report, they have not had any evidence that the Bank of Newbern has ever bought up, or speculated in its own notes. It has been proven to your committee, that the State Bank of North-Carolina and the Bank of Cape Fear have at different periods, purchased their notes in the Northern markets to some extent. The State Bank to the amount of $ and the Bank of Cape Fear to the amount of $ that these purchases were made at a discount on their notes, but always at a higher price than others would give for them in the market; and that the Bank did so, only for the purpose of appreciating their notes and giving them greater currency.

From the whole investigation, your committee are satisfied, that during the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, all the Banks in North Carolina, in common with almost all the Banks in the United States, issued their paper to an amount exceeding the limits of produce. That since their error has become manifest, from a great anxiety to avoid oppresing their debtors, they have not called in their debts to the extent they might have done; but that the effect of that indulgence has been to add greater security to the debts of the institutions, and to avoid much individual ruin and distress.

Your comittee are further satisfied that the condition of all the Banks is now much improved, and that the Bank of Cape Fear has already become a bona fide specie paying Bank.

Your committee recommend to the Legislature to pass a law imposing a penalty of per cent. on all the Banks of this State, which may after day of next refuse to pay specie (on demand) for their notes.

GEO. E. SPRUILL, *Chr. pro tem.*

Accidents.—It is long since we have had to record an accident to any of the boats on our River; and we are glad in noticing two which occurred during the present week, to state that no material loss was suffered by either. The first happened to a boat of Messrs. Hall and Johnson, which had just completed its loading for Wilmington when it was discovered to be sinking. In about ten minutes, by the prompt exertions of the hands, aided by others near, (particularly those of the Steam boat,) the whole of the load, which consisted chiefly, of near 3000 bushels of wheat, was removed, with very little damage. It was then discovered that the rats had eaten a hole through the keel, and that a few minutes more would have filled her with water. The other accident alluded to, happened to the Steam Boat, about six miles from town. In the dusk of evening, she struck a shoal, and suffered some injury in her works, which was repaired, we understand, in about six hours, when she was enabled to proceed. *Fayetteville Observer.*

New Orleans. Dec. 11.

The Sugar Crop.—We have again the gratification of being able to congratulate the planters of our neighborhood upon the success of their year's labors, in the culture of the cane. The quality of the sugar made is in general even superior to that of the last season. We have now before us specimens from the plantations of the Messrs. Randall on the Lafourche, and of the heirs of Thibodaux, on the Terrebonne, which in point of quality are decidedly the finest we have ever seen, of Louisiana manufacture. They go to prove the excellence of our bayou lands for the culture of this grand staple of lower Louisiana.

The crops, indeed, are generally fine in every part of the country, and the produce will be immense.

Lafourche Gazette.

The Mobile Register informs us that, from the experiments which have been made by a number of planters in Clark, Monroe, and Baldwin counties, as well as in other portions of the State of Alabama, it is believed to be no longer doubtful that the growing of sugar may be made equally as profitable as it is in Louisiana, where the soil is sufficiently strong.

Dismal Swamp Canal.—We have the gratification to state, that the water was let into the Canal on Wednesday, and that a boat loaded with Staves, from the South end, is expected to arrive here this day.

Norfolk Beacon.

A List of Acts

Passed at the Session of the Legislature just closed.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act for the taking of Depositions. [Provides, that the Court, where either par y to a suit may require the testimony of the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary of State, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Attorney General and Solicitors, in this State, the Court may issue a commission to take their depositions to be read in evidence of said suits; and providing further, that depositions taken in a Court of Law, shall be passed upon by the Clerk of said court, in the same manner as they are passed upon by Clerks and Masters in Chancery.]

2 Amendatory of the Law, respecting Dower. [Gives the wife dower, in an equity of redemption, where there is no valid incumbrance.]

3. More effectually to enforce the payment of taxes from free Negroes and Mulattoes. [Provides, that the owners of Land on which free Negroes and Mulattoes reside, with their permission, shall be liable for the public, county and parish taxes of said free negroes and mulattoes; and for refusal or neglect to give them in as free polls, in their list of taxables, to be liable to the same penalty as for a neglect or refusal to give in their own list.]

4. In addition to the acts concerning Divorce and Alimony. [Giving the Superior Courts of Law, jurisdiction in all applications for Alimony. And where an application is made for Divorce and Alimony, the Court may decree Alimony alone, to continue as long as justice may require. Provides further, that when a man becomes an habitual drunkard and spendthrift, that in such case it shall be lawful for the wife to claim and the court to decree Alimony, and secure to the wife, where any decree shall be made, such property as she may afterwards in any manner acquire.)

5. To repeal in part the 3d section of an act passed A. D. 1806, entitled "an act to revise the Militia Laws of this State, relative to infantry," and to repeal the 9th and 10th sections of an act passed A. D. 1818, entitled "an act to amend the Militia Laws of this State."

6. To amend an act passed A. D. 1821, entitled "an act to incorporate a Company entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company, and for other purposes."

7. To appropriate $8920 for improving the navigation of the Cape Fear below Wilmington.

8. Authorizing the Court to grant Administration in certain cases.

9. To amend an act entitled An act, to amend the act respecting lands sold for taxes, passed in the year 1819, (ch. 1006 of the revised laws.)

10. In aid of the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company. [Makes to the Company a further loan of 6000 dollars, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as the loan of 1826.

11. To amend an act, entitled An act to probibit the trading with slaves. [Prohibits any white person from selling to a slave any fire arms, powder, or shot, or lead, under a penalty of one hundred dollars—and also declares such trading to be an indictable offence. It also provides, that if any free negro or mulatto shall trade in the above enumerated acticles, he shall, on conviction, receive 39 lashes on his bare back.

12. To validate all grants issued by the Secretary of State, on surveys made and signed only by Deputy Surveyors, previous to the year 1820.

13. To extend the provisions of an act passed in the year 1822, entitled an act granting further time to perfect titles to land within this State. [Extended to January 1831.]

14. To amend an act passed in 1821, entitled An act to promote the administration of justice in this State, by requiring the production of papers in certain cases. [Gives to the County Court the same power now exercised by the Superior Court.

15. To amend an act passed in 1823, ch. 1235, entiled An act to amend an act passed in the year 1819, to create a fund for Internal Improvement, and to establish a Board for the government thereof.

16. To amend the law with relation to the collections of debts from the estates of deceased persons, and the law in relation to the levying of executions issued by Justices of the Peace. [Provides that where an executor or administrator shall be warranted on any demand, before the expiration of nine months from the time of his qualifying, the Magistrate shall endorse thereon a postponement of the trial, until the expiration of the said time: That on the trial of a warrrant, if an executor or administrator shall suggest that he has a defence to make, on account of a deficiency of assets, the Magistrate shall note such suggestion on the warrant, give judgment thereon, if the Plaintiff's demand be just, and return the same to the County Court, where the Defendant may plead as though the suit were returnable to the said Court. The executor or administrator, where a suit is brought against him shall not be compelled to plead, until after the expiration of nine months. No execution on the judgment of a Justice shall be levied upon the lands of heirs and devisees. Where an execution issued by a Justice is levied on the lands of a Defendant, said Defendant shall have five days notice before the term to which it is returnable. If an infant heir or devisee against whom a judgment has been obtained from a scire facias against the real estate, has a general or regular guardian, said guardian, if the interest of the infant shall require it, shall obtain an order of sale, to sell so much of the infant's estate is will satisfy said judgment, and proceedings thereon shall be stayed 18 months; and if the infant have no guardian, proceedings shall be stayed 18 months after a guardian has been appointed, or for one year after his arriving at full age. The commencement of a suit against an Executor or administrator shall not create a lien on the goods of the deceased.

17. To regulate costs in petitions for dower and partition. [Provides, that the Court to whom the petition is preferred may decree, at their discretion, by whom, and in what manner the costs shall be paid, and that a larger attorney's fee than $4, shall not be taxed in the bill of costs.

18. To amend an act passed in 1823, entitled An act to amend and extend the provisions of an act entitled An act to promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures. [Provides, that Clerks of Courts in this State, six months before they make a return to the Public Treasurer of monies remaining in their hands, under the act of 1823, shall post up at the Court House door, a list of such monies, with the amount payable to each person, and for failing or neglecting to do so, shall forfeit twenty dollars.

19. To authorise the time of payment of purchase money on entries of land made in 1826. [Extends the time to 31st January, 1829.

20. To restrain the Justices of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the several Counties of this State, in granting licenses to retail spirituous liquors, [Provides, that licences shall not be granted to any but a free white person of good moral character, to be testified to by at least two witnesses of known respectability, who have been acquainted with the applicant for at least one year.

21. To alter and amend the act of 1819, entitled An act prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. (Provides, that where any of the purchasers of Cherokee lands have lost or mislaid their receipts for the purchase money for said lands, if it shall appear from the Books of the Treasury that the whole amount has been paid, he shall certify the same, and thereupon the Secretary of State shall issue a grant to the purchaser.

22. To provide for the repairing of the State House and railing round the Capitol Square. (Makes it the duty of the Treasurer, Secretary of State and Comptroller, to contract for and superintend the repairs of the same, so that the expenditures do not exceed the sum of 230 dollars.

23. Explanatory of an act, entitled an act, relating to bonds given by Sheriffs and Clerks of the Supreme Court, and of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, passed in the year 1810.

24. To provide for the protection of the Arsenal, and safe keeping of the public arms and other purposes.

25. To ratify and confirm the sale of the land and negroes, conveyed to the Governor for the use of the State, as made by Joseph Pickett, James F. Taylor, and Wm. Robards, commissioners on behall of the State.

26. To regulate the payment of salaries to the Officers of State. (Provides that they shall receive them quarterly.)

27. Concerning the action of replevin. (Allows the action of replevin to be brought in all cases where trover and detinue will lie, and where the plaintiff will make affidavit that the slave has been in his lawful possession for the preceding two years.)

28. To amend an act passed in 1800, concerning wrecks.

22. Concerning certain lands purchased at the sales of the commissioners in Haywood county.

30. To amend an act passed in the year 1800, entitled an act concerning wrecks.

31. To amend an act passed in the year 1820, ch. 1045, entitled an act to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

32. To amend the 9th section of an act passed in the year 1816, ch. 693, entitled an act for the more convenient administration of justice within this State.

33. To determine how surveys of land shall be made to enable surveyors to obtain grants from the State, and to confirm grants heretofore made to surveyors and deputy surveyors, in certain cases. (Authorizes surveyors to have lands owned by them surveyed by deputy surveyors.)

34. To erect that section of country commonly called the Cherokee purchase into a separate county.

35. Revising, digesting and amending the laws relating to Executors and Adm'rs. (Authorises the Governor to appoint two persons skilled in the law to perform that duty, and to report to the Gen. Assembly.

36. Ceding to the United States an island of Marsh, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Lighthouse (Jackson Island, in Currituck.)

37. To change the time of holding the Supreme Court of the State. (Changes it to the 3d Monday in June and the last Monday in December.)

38. Directing the manner in which the acts of Congress and public documents shall hereafter be distributed.

39. To provide for the representation of the Stock of this State in meetings of Stockholders of the Banks of this State. (Provides that Commissioners shall be appointed by joint ballot of both Houses, to attend the meetings of said Stockholders and represent and vote for the State. Such commissioners not to be Stockholders, and to receive $3 per day for their services)

40. To remove obstructions to the passage of masted vessels from the Dismal Swamp to Albemarle Sound.

41 Empowering County Courts to regulate the fees of Jailors.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Requiring the County Trustee of Davidson county to pay the Jurors of said county, and for other purposes.

To compel the Major General to review each Regiment in the counties of Davidson and Burke, separately.

Authorising the Justices of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the counties of Randolph, Moore, and Montgomery, to appoint Commissioners to run and establish the line between said counties.

To restore to credit John A. Nuffer of the county of Anson.

To restore Nathaniel Meechum of Lincoln county, to credit.

To alter the time of holding certain terms therein named, of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Iredell, and for the better regulation of the same.

To repeal an act passed in the year 1826, Chapter 145, entitled "an act to amend the Sale Law, in Rutherford county."

Appointing Solomon Graves, Commissioner to superimend building a Courthouse, in Surry county.

Requiring the Major General of the 4th Division, to review the Regiments of Rowan, at the usual places of their Regimental musters.

To encourage the raising of sheep and for the destruction of wolves in the county of Ashe.

Appointing Commissioners to alter the plan of the town of Ashborough, in Randolph county, and for the better regulation of the police of said town.

To appoint commissioners on the road from the Watauga, in Ashe county, to the head of John's river, in Burke county.

To authorise the committee of Finance of Iredell county to settle with the commissioners of the town of Statesville.

To amend an act passed in the year 1815, entitled "an act to provide for the removal of the public buildings in the county of Montgomery."

To prevent the falling of timber in or obstructing the channels of Uharie river and Richland creek, in Randolph county.

Authorizing Thos. Handcock, late Sheriff of Randolph county, to collect the arrearages of taxes due him for the year 1826.

To appoint an additional place of public sale for the county of Rutherford.

To amend an act, entitled an act appointing commissioners to erect a building in the town of Lincolnton for the accommodation of jurors, passed in the year 1826.

To authorize James Bedford of Burke county, to erect two gates across the road leading from Rutherfordton up Cain Creek to Morganton.

To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties.

To amend an act entitled an act to extend and improve the two roads leading from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line, passed in the year 1822.

To amend the laws regulating the sale of lands and slaves, so far as respects Montgomery County.

To appoint Commissioners on a part of the road leading from Morganton to Avery's Turnpike road in Burke.

To exempt the Justices of Rutherford county from the payment of a certain judgment recovered against them in Wake Superior Court.

To repeal an act passed in 1826, to repeal an act passed in 1820, to order the payment of fees to certain officers therein named, so far as affects the county of Lincoln.

Repealing the several acts establishing and regulating the special Courts of Burke county.

To repeal so far as relates to the counties of Iredell and Anson, an act entitled "An act directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named it certain cases, passed in the year 1820.

Concerning the Wardens of the poor of the county of Lincoln.

Littleton W. Tazewell was, on the 3d instant, re-elected Senator of the United States from Virginia for six years from the 4th of March next. The votes were for Mr. T. 181, scattering 5.

Georgia.—A law has been passed by the Legislature of this State disqualifying from office, any person who fights a duel in the State, or elsewhere.

[From our Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, DEC. 28, 1828.

The two letters by Mr. *Madison*, on the subject of Domestic Manufactures, which have just made their appearance, have created a very considerable sensation, especially among those who have so strenuously and consistently denied that the power to protect Domestic Manufactures has been given to Congress, and among those others who have recently adopted that notion, in opposition to their former course, and, as it is to be feared, with a view to party considerations. The standing of Mr. *Madison*, as a statesman, the knowledge of the true interests of the country which he has gained from a long experience, and his acquaintance with the intentions of those who framed the present Constitution, place him in the highest rank, as an authority, whether he expounds the letter of the Consitution, or the policy best adapted to our situation, wants and interests. Conversion to his reasoning must follow, to a greater or less extent; and I have much hope that, following immediately, as they have done, the unsuccessful attempts made in the House of Representatives, to disturb the question respecting the recent Tariff, they will have the effect of preventing any future effects to interrupt the tranquillity of the country, by the agitation of that inflammatory subject.

The following paragraph, from Mr. *Madison's* second letter, is obviously aimed at our present situation, and a proof that his mind is impressed with the conviction of the expediency of our Tariff policy:—

"Should it happen, as has been suspected, to be an object, though not of a foreign government itself, of its great manufacturing capitalists, to strangle in the cradle, the infant manufactures of an extensive customer, or an anticipated rival, it would surely, in such a case, be incumbent on the suffering party, so far to make an exception to the "let us alone" policy, as to parry the evil, by apposite regulations of its foreign commerce."

Such is precisely the relative position in which we stand with Great Britain. Her manufacturing capitalists, dreading the rivalry of the American manufacturers, have endeavoured to strangle, in the cradle, our manufactures; and we therefore, have been called upon "to parry the evil, by apposite regulations." Great Britain was not prepared for this energetic retaliation; and in the first moment of surprise, thrown off their guard, some of her statesmen were so indiscreet, as to throw out a very intelligible menace, that we should be handed over to the smuggler for our punishment. The letters of Mr. *Madison* should be printed to correspond with the Federalist, and should be added to that work.

As we have a recess from Wednesday last until tomorrow, I have nothing new to communicate on the subject of Legislation. The last subject before the House, was the occupation of the Oregon River. If this were the long session, I should have little doubt of its passage, but there are subjects to be brought forward after the holydays, which will necessarily lead to discussion, and, if discussion should proceed to any length, (and what can check it,) there will be very few bills of importance finally acted upon. There is, I believe, a strong disposition in the House, to authorize the taking possession of the territory at the mouth of the Oregon, and thus bringing the dispute on the subject of territorial boundary to a decision. It appears that several private companies have been formed, for the purpose of settling in that remote country; one of which, from Kentucky, intends to set forward in the month of April. These companies ask for exclusive privileges, which, probably, the Government will not be disposed to give. Should the measure fail this session, for want of time, I think the chances are strongly in favor of its adoption next year.

Chas. Courier.

Washington, Jan. 3.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. *Chandler's* resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of continuing the military road from Mars hill to the mouth of Madawasca, in the State of Maine; and his resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the office of Major General in the army of the United States were agreed to. Mr. *Dickerson's* bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the United States, among the several States, was made the special order of the day for Thursday next. Mr. D. laid on the table a statement showing the time in which the national debt would be extinguished under the present system, and also the time in which it would be paid under the system which he proposed. Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported by Mr. P. P. *Barbour*, from the Committee on the Judiciary, concerning the Supreme Court. Some discussion took place on a motion made by Mr. *Wickliffe* to print 3,000 copies of the report of the committee, which was carried in the affirmative. It was opposed on the ground that the circulation of this extra number of copies of the report, in case there should be no legislative action on the subject, would unsettle that public confidence in the Judiciary which was its firm basis. The House then took up the consideration of private business. The unfavorable report of the Committee of Claims, standing over from the last session, on the subject of the claims of certain citizens of the State of Georgia was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and underwent a brief discussion; but on motion of Mr. *Wilde*, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. A message was received from the President of the United States, covering a report from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the House asking for information as to the intended frauds upon the revenue, referred to in the Message of the President.

The Senate of Ohio has resolved that the *detention* of Andrew Mack, a member of that body in the jail of Cincinnati, for debt, *is a breach of privilege*—notwithstanding the *arrest* was made and the confinement commenced, before the usual period for starting from his residence to attend the session of the Senate. A special messenger was despatched to Col. Mack, with a copy of the resolution, and a requisition upon him to attend the Senate. He accordingly departed from the jail limits, and proceeded to Columbus. There was a difference of opinion, and considerable debate upon the case, in the Ohio Senate. It was admitted on all hands, that the arrest of the member while attending the Senate, or on his way to attend, would have been illegal; but it was contended that the first arrest having been legal the detention under it, was no breach of privilege. The Senate divided upon the resolutions, 15 to 16. It does not appear that the *bail* interfered in the case. Whether the proceedings of the Senate, and *their* requisition upon the prisoner to depart from the prison limits, or his supposed privilege, *will exonerate the bail*, is a question to be settled by *another tribunal*. We are much inclined to think that the creditors (the Bank of the U. S.) *have secured their debt* by these proceedings. *The Commentator.*

The following fact is recorded in an obituary notice of Mrs. Lydia Dearborn, of Boston:

"One of the many proofs of this strength and cast of character is fully substantiated by her correcting a deformity in the feet of one of her children. It was born bent up to the front bone, without the appearance of a correct and perfect ankle or heel. When two days of age, this anxious parent commenced an operation by gentle bandages to bring down this crooked limb to a natural and useful position; these bandages were renewedly tightened as often as the health and strength of the infant would permit; in a little time a wooden sole was put to a cloth shoe, with side supporters; then leather, and lastly an iron shoe, with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation. Thus, step by step, for twelve years, did this good matron advance firmly to the praiseworthy object of altering the perpendicular position of this foot to a horizontal one; when after putting on and tightening the bandages but little short of eighty thousand times, complete success crowned her efforts; the once crooked foot could never since be discovered from the strait one, in any walk or "mazy dance" of life. The daughter still lives to bless the memory of her affectionate parent, and the principles and facts of this act, as also the shoes, are preserved, for the benefit of those who may be placed in a similar situation with their offspring."

The Augusta Constitutionalist asserts, that when the Duke of Saxe Weimar was travelling through the Southern States, a stage driver in Georgia "bantered him for a bout at fisty cuffs, which he declined,' and that another stage driver in South Carolina "drew his hatchet upon the Duke, who in turn unsheathed his sword." The Georgia editor attributes to these affronts the unfavourable opinion expressed by the Duke, in his tour, of the people of that State.

Nat. Gazette.

Curious Patent.—Mr. Aaron Carman, residing in Hyde Park, in this state, has obtained a patent for the improvement of the breed of horses, by a new and useful mode of feeding them. A Poughkeepsie paper contains a certificate of Messrs. Armstrong, Brush, Van Kleeck, Budd, Buckley, and E. H. Pendleton, which states that the plan, if adopted, will prove very beneficial by bringing that animal to a much higher state of perfection, as to power, carriage, and shape.

Hudson (N. Y.) Republican.

Twenty one Catholic priests have lately landed at New-York from Europe, destined to settle in the valley of the Mississippi, for the support of whom the Pope has appropriated this year $100,000.

The Providence Journal remarks, that "politicians generally, believe in the doctrine of *rewards and punishments.*" The doctrine, it is said, will be in full force under Jackson.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1829.

THE LEGISLATURE

Adjourned on Saturday, the 10th instant, after an unusually long session—the longest, it is said, on record. A list of the Public, and of some few of the Private Acts, will be found in this week's paper. All the Bank projects fell through, and things remain just as they were. The bill for establishing a Bank of the State, was not acted on definitively; for what reason, we know not, unless from a conviction that it could not be carried through. We regret the failure of this bill, as we preferred it to any of the other plans for relief, though it was not free from objections; and had it succeeded, we believe it would have gone far to relieve the distresses which so heavily bear upon the community.

The freeholders of Virginia having decided that a Convention should be called to alter their State Constitution, the subject of its organization is now under discussion in the Legislature. Various plans are proposed, but none, as yet, have been adopted. The great difficulty is the ratio of representation. The small counties want the same weight in the Convention, either by an equal representation of the counties, or by a slave representation, that they have in the Legislature; but to this there are insuperable objections; for by allowing their claim, the great object for which a convention is to be called,—equalizing representation,—would be defeated. The small counties send a majority of members to the Legislature; and if they are allowed the same weight in the Convention, they would have the entire control of it, and render it a mere nullity. The difficulty, it is supposed, or hoped, will be removed by compromise; but we doubt it. The small counties will cling to their power, unjustly as they hold it, to the last gasp; and we very much question whether they will yield it, until the *people* compel them to it, by taking the matter into their own hands, and organizing a Convention on equitable and republican principles, independent of the Legislature. Indeed, this latter course is recommended by an able writer in the *Whig*, in case the bill for organizing a convention be lost, or if it pass, "tainted with the principle of slave representation."

Governor of Arkansas.—Hutchins G. Burton, late Governor of this State, has been appointed by the President of the U. States, Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, in the place of Gen. Izard, deceased. It is said that Gen. Jackson, when he comes into office, will "*reward* his friends and *punish* his enemies;" Mr. Adams, whether wisely or not is now of no consequence, has throughout his administration pursued the contrary course, and *rewarded* his *enemies*. He has, during the whole period, exhibited a rare instance of magnanimity, and of a fixed determination to be the head of the *nation*, not of a *party*, though in several instances, we think, he has carried it too far; and the end of it is, as he might have foreseen, ejection from office. Had he made himself a thorough *party man*, the result would have been different. By adhering to the one, he has gained for himself a rich and enduring inheritance—a lofty and spotless reputation;—by neglecting the other, he has lost nothing—but *office*. Politicians, who are accustomed to pay little regard to the *means*, so that the *end* is attained, will condemn his course as unwise; men of principle, we doubt not, when passion and prejudice shall no longer obscure the judgment, will approve it.

The business of Congress goes on quite harmoniously this session, and the Capitol has ceased to be, for the present, an arena for the combats of political gladiators. We hear no more talk of corruption and extravagance, which have been the standing topics in Congress for the last three or four years; it is to be presumed, therefore, that none of these evils exist; that they have ceased, with the contest which gave them such a prominence before the public eye; and that Gen. Jackson, when he takes his seat, instead of connecting abuses and lopping off excrescencies, will have only to endeavor to follow in the track of his predecessors, and manage the affairs of government as ably and economically as they have done.

Col. *John Williams*, of Knoxville District, announces his intention, in a long and interesting circular to his constituents, to retire from public life for the present. Mr Williams is a supporter of the present Administration, and was originally a Crawford man; this circumstance, we presume, has impaired his influence, as well as his usefulness, as a public man, in Tennessee, where, as the Kentucky phrase is, they "go the whole hog" for Jackson; and he has wisely determined, rather than renounce his integrity, to retire to private life until a more auspicious period.

Cadwallader Jones, Marsden Campbell and Andrew Joyner, were elected, at the late session of the Legislature, a Board for Internal Improvements, during the present year.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE!—*Tommy Fustian*, of Camden,—a very great man, as all the world knows.....in his own estimation,—has come down upon us in his wrath:—he has refused (Heaven help us!) to exchange papers with us any longer! We must try to bear up under this calamity as well as we can; though we anticipate great difficulty in our future publications, from the deprivation of so able an assistant as the *Camden Journal*, from which we never copied, as well as we recollect, any thing more than "cotton, 8 a 9, wheat, $1," &c. &c. the most interesting, we opine, as it is certainly the most valuable part of that *able* print.

We now take our leave of this great luminary; and congratulate its erudite, witty and polite conductor, that he is, as he has been pleased to inform us, on "good terms" with *one* "GENTLEMAN."

Public Lands.—The amount of balances due from individuals, on account of Public Lands, purchased prior to the 1st July, 1820, is $4,147,039 04 cents. The amount of stock issued on lands, forfeited to the United States, under the act of Congress of May 1828, is $53,313 30 cts.

Counterfeit Bank Notes.—The public are cautioned to be on their guard against Counterfeit Notes of the Branch Bank of the United States, at Savannah. On Monday last, three Bills, or rather Drafts, each of the amount of $10, were seen in this town and were immediately detected as counterfeit. We saw one of them: it was dated 1st October, 1827, letter D, and number 2638, signed J. Hunter, Cashier John Cummings, President, and made payable to F. William Heinman, by whom it was endorsed.—The paper is bad, and the Engraving is coarse and clumsy. The vignette is executed in a peculiarly bad style, and the whole appearance of the bill, though it might impose upon the unwary, is very unlike the genuine bills.

N. C. Journal.

KENTUCKY.

The Senate of Kentucky having refused to confirm the nomination of Messrs. Owsley and Mills, as Judges of the Court of Appeals, Gov. Metcalfe next nominated George Robertson, Esq. Secretary of State, and Joseph R. Underwood, Esq. late Candidate for the place of Lieut. Governor. Mr. Robertson's nomination was confirmed, 21 to 17—and Mr. Underwood's 30 to 8.

A similar state of things seems prevalent in Kentucky, to that that prevailed in Virginia antecedent to the last session of the Legislature. The House of Delegates, by a large majority, passed a bill for calling a Convention, and the Senate, by an equally decisive majority, rejected it.

The public mind in Kentucky, kept in a state of violent excitement for seven or eight years, appears to have tranquilized since the election of Gen. Jackson. His great majority has every where produced entire acquiescence in the voice of the people. At no period since we have observed public affairs, has there been so entire a stagnation of political excitement.

It appears that the revenue of Kentucky has, for several years, fallen short of the expenditure—that the deficit for the last fiscal year, was $31,000—and that for the current year, it is calculated at $35,000. To meet the deficiency, an increase of taxes has become necessary, and the Financial Committee recommend increasing the revenue tax from 6¼ to 10 cents upon each 100 dollars taxable property.

Private accounts from Kentucky, assert that Mr. Clay has lost little or none of his popularity; and that all proved by the Presidential Election in Kentucky and the western States was, that Mr. Adams was rather too heavy a burthen for the shoulders of his popularity, (wide and strong as they were) to sustain. His friends there have not, as alleged, organized any opposition to the approaching new administration, or brought out Mr. Clay as a Candidate.—They will await the course of events and obey the popular impulse.

There is a contrariety of opinion upon the course Mr. Clay will take—whether he will retire entirely from public life for some time to come, or solicit the suffrage of his old District for a seat in Congress at the August election. The better opinion seemed to be, that he will fill a seat in the next Congress.—*Whig.*

Geo. M. Bibb, Esq. late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, has been elected to the Senate of the U. States, for six years, from the 3d of March next, in the room of Col. Richard M. Johnson, whose term then expires.

Dr. Burr Harrison was nominated by the administration party, and the vote stood for Bibb 84, Harrison 50. Col. Johnson seems to have been dropped rather unceremoniously by his political friends—maugre the extent of his zeal, which determined him to put out the administration, "though pure as the angels."

James Davidson has been re-elected Treasurer of the State, against Robert Johnston, one of Mr. Kendall's partners in the Argus—for Davidson 70, Johnston 66.

Kendall and Meriwether were elected public printers over Mr. Holman, editor of the Kentuckian, the incumbent, and a friend of the administration—for Kendall and Meriwether 75, for Holman 60.

Thus it seems, that all the State elections could not be made to turn on exclusive party grounds.—*ib.*

Vast increase of Population.—The Indiana *Gazette* states, that the increase of population in that State, during the past year, is estimated at "*one hundred thousand persons.*"

It is said in a letter from Paris that much encouragement is given to the following new invention for heating rooms. "A piece of quick lime dipped into water, and shut hermetically into a box constructed for the purpose, gives almost a purgatory heat and prevents the necessity of fire during the winter."

The Boston *Palladium* says,—"The sailor who was condemned and executed on board the *Brandywine* frigate, intentionally let a thirty two pound ball fall from the spar deck upon the head of one of his comrades, who was asleep in his hammock, on the birth deck. The distance which the ball fell was sixteen feet, and it instantly killed the sailor on whose head it was dropped."

Economy.—A post office in Indiana, of the name of Economy, reported to the General Post Office the receipt of 9 cents, for Postage, during the year ending 31st March.

The Leesburg, (Va.) paper contains an account of the trial of Dr. David E. Brown, charged with the crime of passing counterfeit dollars. It appeared in evidence, that a smith's shop had been erected in a secluded place, near the prisoner's residence, in which the business of making counterfeit dollars was carried on by two other persons, with one of whom, at least, the prisoner was intimate. A difficulty arose in the minds of the jury as to the conclusive identity of the dollars which had been passed by the prisoner, although it is said they were identified to a reasonable certainty. They accordingly returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Legislature of Georgia adjourned on the 20th ultimo, after a session of seven weeks. Among the most important measures adopted, was the creation of a *central* Bank at Milledgeville, the protest against the Tariff, the abolition of the office of Civil Engineer, and the abandonment of the system of Internal Improvements. *N. C. Journal.*

Extensive preparations are making in different parts of the country to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.—Probably those who complain most loudly of taxation will spend the most time and money on the occasion—*Am. Adv.*

A correspondent of the Nantucket *Enquirer* states, that a comet has for several weeks been visible by the aid of ordinary glasses. It has hitherto presented the appearance of a nebulous spot or undefined star. The wirter supposes it to be the comet of 1818, or Encke's comet, and that it will pass its perihelion on the 10th of next month.

East India Company's Finances.—By the last annual account of the financial affairs of the East India Company, laid before Parliament, and made up to the 28th of May last, it appears that the territorial and political debts of the company amounted to 12,019,657*l.* while the assets on the same branch only amounted to 1,759,361*l.* leaving a deficiency of 10,260,295*l.* The commercial debts however of the corporation are stated at 1,596,332*l.* while the assets on the same account are 23,552,608*l.* creating a balance in their favour of 21,956,276*l.* It should be observed that among the commercial debts of the company, are placed the interest due on their stock and on the bond debt. The amount of the company's bonds then in circulation, and bearing interest at four per cent. was 3,780,475*l.*; the bonds in circulation not bearing interest was 15,417*l.* The total balance in favour of the company was 7,900,088*l.*

A steamboat pier has been designed for the Thames Tunnel, and approved by the Directors of the Tunnel Company, which is much praised for its ingenuity. The object of the plan is to connect a pier with the tunnel for the landing of passengers, &c. to and from boats, "formed by means of raising a shaft 60 feet in diameter, in the tunnel, to above high water mark, with convenient stairs inside, and surmounted by an extensive colonade and landing gallery." The steamboats will have space enough to lay round the pier and discharge the passengers, "who will have the convenience and advantage of being landed in perfect safety on either side of the river, by descending down the shaft and passing through the tunnel."

Melancholy consequence of Gaming.—An officer in the British service, a young gentleman only 23 years of age, of a very respectable family, put an end to his existence on Saturday last, in a shooting gallery in London. He had lost at play, in the gaming houses of London, such sums as his circumstances did not enable him to afford. The consequence was the act of self destruction. He went into the shooting gallery, took a pistol to try a shot, put it to his ear, and in an instant he was a dead man. The jury on the inquest gave a verdict of *lunacy*

London paper.

THE MARKETS

Fayetteville, Jan. 8.

Cotton 8½ a 9; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 6 a 8; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 16½; flour 5.75 a 6 50; flaxseed 89; iron 5 50 a 6 50; lard 7 a 7½; molasses 37 a 40; nails 9; oats 22 a 25; sugar; common, 10½ a 11 prime 11 a 12; salt 1 25; wheat 1 30, whiskey 25 a 30.

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Columbia, Jan. 3.

Cotton, 8½ a 9 37½ Bagging, yard, 21 a 25; Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6½; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87½; Sugar, 10 a 12½; Flour 5 a 6.

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Cheraw, Jan. 7.

Cotton, 8¾ a 9½; Bagging, 23 a 25; Rope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt; 80; Bacon 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4½ a 5, Whiskey, 35 a 37½; Molasses, 45. Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

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Charleston, Jan. 10.

Cotton 9 a 10; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy none; corn 43 a 52; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 26 a 27; Flour 8 a 8½.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ per cent. dis.

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Charleston, Jan. 5.—Cotton.—In Uplands, notwithstanding the holydays, the business of the week was fair, though at prices something lower than the last, owing to an advance in the rate of frieght. We quote 9 a 10 cents for inferior to prime, and for very choice parcels something more could be had. Principal sales were of good lots at 9½ cents.

Rice.—The arrivals of Rice were small during the week, and the sales dull at some reduction in price for middle qualities, while prime commands about old rates. We quote prime $3½ a 3; inferior to good 2¾ a 3¼.

Flour.—In Flour we have no change to notice. The quotation is the same as at our last, $9.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. WILLEY resumed the duties of her School on Monday last. Those who intend to send their daughters or wards the present session, are requested to do so at an early period, so that they may be properly arranged into classes.

Jan. 10, 1829.—3t16.

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the stipulations of a Deed of Trust, executed by Henry C. Kern, I will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 22d of this month, the tract of Land on which the said Kern resides, containing 260 acres. This tract lies about 3 miles east of Salisbury, on the road leading to Salem, Danville, Milton, Raleigh, &c. There are on it a good dwelling-house and other houses, directly on the road, and well situated for entertaining travellers. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, which will be at the dwelling-house on the premises. JOHN BEARD, jr. *Trustee.*

Salisbury, January 2, 1829.

At the same time and place will be sold, by virtue of another Deed of Trust, executed to Jacob Ribelin, sen. one wagon, four horses and gears, and two stills.

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE subscriber finding it necessary to be absent for a few months, has employed the Rev. Mr. Anderson, a graduate of one of the colleges of Pennsylvania, to take charge of the Academy, during his absence. Mr. Anderson is well qualified for the performance of the duties of an Instructor; and it is confidently hoped that the cheapness of board and tuition, combined with the well known local advantages of the situation, will secure to this Institution a full share of public patronage.

A. W. GAY, *Principal.*

Wilkesboro', Dec. 27, 1828.—3t16.

STRAY.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 27th or 28th of Dec. at the House of Jacob Leonard, Cabarrus county, a BAY MARE, with her colt, also bay, and with what is commonly called sway back. Any person finding and bringing said creatures to Messrs. Hayes' Mills, or to Solomon Aronheart, on Mallard Creek, shall be compensated and the favor thankfully acknowledged, by

ROBERT SIMMONS.

Jan. 1, 1829.—3t16.

There are stated to be upwards of *two thousand* pupils in regular attendance at the London University. The medical class consists of nearly *three hundred.*

A French soldier, exiled to Siberia forty years ago, has just discovered a diamond mine, and is appointed Inspector General by the Russian Government.

An *Anti-Tariff Almanac* has been published in Augusta, Georgia. About as ridiculous as the *Anti-Masonic Almanac* published in New-York.

At a regular meeting of Phalanx Lodge, No. 31, held at the Lodge Room, in Charlotte, on the 13th of January, A. D. 1829, A. L. 5829, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

PEARSALL THOMPSON,	*W. Master.*
THOMAS TROTTER,	*S. Warden.*
ALEX. GRAHAM,	*J. Warden.*
FRANCIS M. ROSS,	*Secretary.*
P. C. CALDWELL,	*Treasurer.*
ISAAC SPENCER,	*S. Deacon.*
SAML. TAYLOR,	*J. Deacon.*
GEORGE HAMPTON,	*Tyler.*
B. W. TAYLOR,	*Steward.*

F M. ROSS, *Sec'ry.*

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1829.

DIED,

In Mecklenburg county, on the 8th instant, Mr. *William Todd*, upwards of 90 years of age. He maintained through life the character of an upright and useful citizen.

On the 9th instant, Mr. *Michael O'Farral.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having associated himself as a Partner in trade with Messrs. *Horton & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, his business, in future, will be conducted under the firm of

A. TORRENCE & CO.

in Salisbury, and in Fayetteville, under the firm of *HORTON, HUTTON & CO.*

A. TORRENCE.

January, 12, 1829.—16.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Statesville No. Car. January 1st, 1829.

A.	Jacobs, Amos
Andrews, Hugh	K.
Archabeld, Thomas	Kees, Vinson
Allen, Robert	Keeerin, Daniel
Alexander Levi N.	McKay, Wm.
B.	M.
Belt, Thomas	Miller, Thos.
C.	Murdock, Thos.
Cavin, Samuel	Moore, Samuel
Campbell, Rebecca	Mayhue, John
D.	Mr. Bingham,
Dunlap Alex.	Morgan, Rebecca
Dearman, Henry	Morrison, Henry
Davidson, George F.	P.
F.	Perry, Miss M. F.
Fitsferrel, Ira	S.
G	Sumpter, James
Guy, Mrs. Frances	Smith, James
H.	Slaleup, Tobias
Hughans, Gorden	Slaver Wm.
Hall, Josiah 2	T.
Howell, Josiah	Thomas, Doct. F. W.
Hughs, John	W.
Huston, Joseph	Wilkins, James H.
J.	Wallis, Mrs. Jane
Johnston, Mortimore	

JAMES McKNIGHT, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Charlotte; January 1st, 1829.

A.	Lipman, Mr.
Alexander, Mrs. M. M.	Leggett, Murphy and
Alexander, Mj Andrew	Blount.
Alexander, Maj. Thos.	M.
Alexander, Jery	McLeary Gen. M.
Alexander. Alphred	McLewer, Mrs Anny
B.	McGill, Joel
Baldwin, Allen	Mulwee, James
Blair, Samuel	McCord, John
Belt, Thomas W.	McLure, James
Burns, James	McClarty, Samuel
Byram, Beverly	McGinnis, Joseph
Beaty, William	McComb, Wm.
Barnett, William	McLure, Alexander
Boston, Jacob 2	Monteith, Wm. L.
Bain, James	Miles, Almiron
C.	Moore, John D.
Chancy, William	McCoy. Lawson
Campbell, John	Martin Margaret N.
Messrs. Crawford and	N.
Gaither,	Nash, James
Cunningham, Wm.	Neely, Moses jr.
Cochran, John 2,	O.
Crenshaw, David	Orr, Jefferson
Colder, Alexander	Owsburn, John
D.	Orr, Moses Manlius
Dow, John	Osborn, Rev. James
Dinkins, James	P.
Dinkins, Lewis	Powell, Capt. John L.
Davidson, Robt. Esq.	Polk, Thoms G.
E.	Parks Col. Wm. N.
Elmer, Fredrick	Pukney, Samuel
F.	Porter, William
Flinn. William	Patton, Wm. L
Freeman, R. & J.	R.
Flanagan, David G.	Robinson, Alexander
G.	Ross, James
Galpin, Amos A.	Redding, A. W.
Givens, Samuel	S.
Glass, Francis	Smith, David Esq.
H.	Stephens, John
Harris, E.	Smith, Arch.
Henderson, Dr. Saml.	Springs, Thomas J.
Henderson, Wm. R. D.	Stevens, James
Hipp, John	Smith, Miss Jane
Henry, Thomas	Smith, John
Henegan, Samuel	Springs, Eli
Harris, Laird	Soule, Rev. Isaac
Hutchison, James M.	Springs, Wm. P.
Harris, Dr. Thomas	T.
Hux, Benjamin	Tarlton; Mrs. Melier
Hall, Jno. B.	Trotter, Thomas 3,
Harris, Jonathan	Torrence, James
Harris, William A.	W.
J.	Williamson, Rev. S.
Johnson, Benjamin	Wilson, Rev. James
Johnson, Dr. Thos. I.	Wilson, Joseph 3,
K.	Witherspoon, John
King, John W.	Walsh, Andrew
L.	Walker, James
Lemmond, Jane	Wilson, Francis
Little, John	Wilson, George
Latta, Miss Nancy	Wilson, Robert
Lees, William	Y. Yandle. Robert

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

POETRY.

From the Charleston Courier.

FOR THE FIRST JANUARY, 1829.

O Heard ye not the midnight bell
Toll for the departed year,
And as the gales flung back the knell,
Did not the echo's gentle swell,
Fall mournful on your ear.

And as that echo died away
In sullen stillness on the ear,
Did not a something seem to say
"Friends of my youth—oh! where are they,"
And echo answer—"where."

O yes! that voice I know full well,
I hear it still upon the blast;
Tho' sad the tale it has to tell,
I'll list—for memory loves to dwell
In sadness on the past.

Far, far, mid scenes of early years
This voice breath'd but a gentle strain,
But now it speaks of hopes and fears,
Of disappointments and of tears,
The messengers of pain.

The schemes of youth, so fair, so gay,
The mind still loves to dwell upon—
Too soon—alas! they pass'd away,
And when I ask, oh where are they,
Remembrance answers—gone.

But where is she whose sparkling eye
Beam'd gladness with the opening year,
She was too lovely sure to die—
Remembrance answers, with a sigh,
She is no longer here.

Another year is also gone,
And all its previous moments fled,
Yet still the wheels of time roll on,
And ere another new year dawn,
I may be with the dead. D. L. B.

MY WIFE, MY CAT, AND ME.

Let Winter come, with chilling look,
And strip the summer bower;
He cannot rob me of my Book,
Or philosophic hour:
Yes, let him come, with aspect chill,
The leaves strip from thee tree,
There's three that can be happy still:
My Wife—my Cat—and Me.

The storm may howl, the snow may fall,
The frost may glitter bright:
I heed them not, while on the wall
The hearth fire shows its light:
Nor care I how the winds may blow,
If from a dun I'm free,
For little will suffice, you know,
My Wife—my Cat—and Me.

The fool may pleasure take in wealth,
I covet not his pelf:
He's richer who's a mind in health,
Who does not fear himself:
How sweet to hope for brighter days,
Though they should never be,
While warm we sit before the blaze,
My Wife—my Cat—and Me.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

AWFUL INCIDENT.

One serene evening in the middle of August, 1775. Captain Warrens, the master of a Greenland Whaleship, found himself becalmed among a vast number of icebergs in about 77° north latitude. On one side, and within a mile of his vessel there were iceberges of immense height and closely wedged together, and a succession of snow-covered peaks appeared behind each other as far as the eye could reach, showing that the ocean was completely blocked up in that quarter, and that it had probably been so for a long period of time. Capt. Warrens did not feel altogether satisfied with his station, but there being no wind, he could not move one way or another, and he therefore kept a strict watch, knowing that he would be safe as long as the surrounding icebergs continued in their respective places.

About midnight the wind rose to a gale, accompanied by thick showers of snow, while a succession of tremendous thundering, grinding and crashing noises gave fearful evidence that the ice was in motion. The vessel received violent shocks every moment; for the haziness of the atmosphere prevented those on board from discovering in what direction the open water lay, or if there actually was any at all on either side of them. The night was spent in tacking as often as any cause of danger happened to present itself, and in the morning the storm abated, and Captain Warrens found to his great joy that his ship had sustained no serious injury. He remarked with surprise that the accumulated icebergs which had on the preceding evening formed an impenetrable barrier, had been separated and disarranged by the wind, and that in one place a canal of open sea wound its course among them as far as the eye could discern.

It was two miles beyond the entrance of this canal that a ship made its appearance about noon. The sun shone brightly at the time and a gentle breeze blew from the north. At first intervening icebergs prevented Captain Warrens from distinctly seeing any thing but her masts, but he was struck with the strange manner in with her sails were disposed, and with the dismantled aspect of her yards and rigging. She continued to go before the wind for a few furlongs, and then grounding upon the low icebergs, remained motionless.

Captain Warrens' curiosity was so much excited that he immediately leaped into his boat with several seamen, and rowed towards her. On approaching her he observed that her hull was miserably weather beaten, and not a soul appeared upon the deck, which was covered with snow to considerable depth. He hailed her crew several times, but no answer was returned. Previous to stepping on board, an open port hole near the main chains caught his eyes, and on looking into it he perceived a man reclining back in a chair and writing materials on a small table before him; but the feebleness of the light made every thing very indistinct. The party, therefore, went upon deck, and having removed the hatchway which they found closed, they descended to the apartment which Capt Warrens viewed through the port hole. A tremor seized him as he entered it. Its inmate retained his former position, and seemed to be insensible to strangers. He was found to be a corpse, and a green damp mould covered his cheeks and forehead, and veiled his open eye balls. He held a pen in his hand, and a log-book lay before him, the last sentence in whose unfinished page ran thus; "11 Nov. 1762; We have now been enclosed in the ice seventy days. The fire went out yesterday and our master has been trying ever since to kindle it again without success. His wife died this morning. There is no relief ——"

Capt. Warrens and his seamen hurried from the spot without uttering a word. On entering the principal cabin, the first object that attracted their attention was the dead body of a female reclining on a bed in an attitude of deep interest and attention. Her countenance retained the freshness of life, and a contraction of the limbs alone showed that her form was inanimate. Seated on the floor in one corner of the room, was the corpse of an apparently young man holding a steel in one hand and a flint in the other, as if in the act of striking fire upon some tinder which lay beside him.

In the fore part of the vessel sailors were found lying dead in their births, and the body of a dog was crouched at the bottom of the gang-way stairs. Neither provisions nor fuel could be discovered any where; but Capt. Warrens was prevented by the superstitious prejudices of his seamen from examining the vessel as minutely as he wished to have done. He therefore carried away the log book already mentioned and returned to his own ship, and immediately steered to the southward, deeply impressed with the awful example which he had just witnessed of the danger of navigating the polar seas, in high northern latitudes.—On returning to England, he made various enquiries respecting vessels that had disappeared in an unknown way, and by comparing the results of these with the information which was afforded by the written documents in his possession, he ascertained the name and history of the imprisoned ship and of her unfortunate master, and found that she had been frozen up 17 years previous to the time of his discovering her among the ice.

Mental Derangement.—A very curious case of mental derangement, appeared the other day at Poughkeepsie, on the trial of an ejectment suit before Judge Emot. The following is from the Poughkeepsie Journal:

"The chief point of controversy was whether Tonkray was a lunatic or not; and the investigation disclosed one of the most singular instances of mental estrangement and error, which the present condition of society can furnish. Tonkray's residence (the farm in question) was a mountain farm, in the north east corner of our county. He became the owner soon after the Revolution; and there unmarried and alone, he held his lonely habitation. The descendant of an Huguenot, he was an hereditary and devout believer in witchcraft, and himself and his property were, in his unfeigned and full belief, the special objects of its potency and malice. Some twenty years since he was indicted and punished for an assault upon a respectable matron of the neighborhood, in attempting to draw blood from her forehead with a silver instrument, that being, as he believed, the only means that could extricate him from the afflictions, which he fancied her communion with his evil genii, enabled her to impose upon him. The failure of his scanty crops; the misconduct, sickness or death of his cattle; his own allments; and indeed all his misfortunes, were imputed to the evil influence of witchcraft. His first subjection to this sad destiny, he attributed to an altercation with two Scotch women in his early manhood, whom he met with on a hunting excursion in the western country; and from their power and persecutions, neither distance, nor time, nor the art of the soothsayer, nor the "counsel of the wise," have as yet relieved him. In some airy phantom, some malign influenee, some bodily affection, or some reptile, bird or beast, they ever after haunted and molested him and his possessions; while he would demonstrate the identity of the cause, and the verity of his faith, by the Scotch accent of the whip-poor-will which interrupted his slumbers at night, and by the Scotch brogue of those voices which he heard chattering above him, as they sailed over his farm, seated in the clouds of a tornado, which laid his forest level with the earth and half unroofed his solitary dwelling."

FEMALES IN INDIA.

Most of the white women seen at Batavia are born in India, and many so altered in figure, manners, and complexion, as to resemble the degenerate offspring of the Portuguese. They dress, when at home, exactly in the manner of their slaves bareheaded, bare-footed, and wrapped in a long gown of red checkered cotton cloth descending to the ankles, with large white sleeves. They anoint their coarse black hair with cocoa nut oil and adorn it with the tube rose, and other strong scented flowers. In this loose and airy dress they loll about among their slaves, to whom they are occasionally very cruel, or sit on the ground, having their legs crossed under them chewing betel, with which they are infatuated.

These ladies soon ripen, and soon decay; they are marriageable at eleven and twelve years of age and are accounted old before thirty. They have no resources within themselves, and many of them can neither read nor write, and are almost totally unqualified for the pleasures of social intercourse. Indeed the two sexes rarely meet in company except at great entertainments, when each have generally their separate circles: the men drinking and smoking in one apartment, the women chewing betel with their slaves in another.

When they go abroad in the cool of the evening to some grand assembly, the dress themselves in magnificent style. Their jet black hair twisted close to the head, sparkles with a profusion of diamonds, pearls and jewels of various kinds, mingled with flowers of the Arabian jessamine and tube rose. Each lady has a female slave, almost as richly drest as herself, sitting at her feet. Before supper is announced, they usually retire to put on their cotton night gowns, and the gentlemen do the same, to exchange their heavy velvet, for white cotton jackets, and the elderly ones their wigs for night caps. In this manner the day is concluded with a hot supper and its accompaniments after which they retire to rest.

Anecdote—The Boston Courier contains the following anecdote of the late President Adams:—

Mr. Adams, the elder, was a very great man, and statesman, and undoubtedly was the next to Washington. He was so fully sensible of his inferiority to Washington, in this particular, that he fully—though in a jocular way—expressed the opinion to that eminent painter, Gilbert Stewart.

Mr. Adams had an obstruction in his head, which prevented him from breathing in the usual way, and compelled him to open his lips for this purpose. When sitting for his likeness, he informed Mr. Stewart of this defect, that he might govern himself accordingly. After sitting awhile, he walked round the room to view the pictures, and among others observed that of Washington. "Ay," said he, "there is a picture of a truly great man. He was a very great man—wise, and discreet—[pausing] he could keep his mouth shut; I never could," with a hearty laugh, perhaps at that moment recollecting some indiscretions in speaking, which, with his infirmity just mentioned, formed that kind of association of ideas, which, according to Mr. Locke, occasions risibilty. But for this infirmity, Mr. Adams would not have been left, in his age, a "prey unto his enemies."

Tit for Tat.—M. Portales who was born at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, of parents, who were in very indifferent circumstances, became, by his industry and good conduct, one of the greatest merchants on the continent. Before the revolution, it was his usage to attend regularly the large commercial sales at Amsterdam. When any event accidentally retarded his arrival, it was customary to wait a day or two for him. On one occasion, however, it happened that the entire produce of the herring fishery (a thing of great importance in Holland, as the herrings are sent from that country to all parts of the world) was disposed of in his absence. He came just as the bargain had been concluded, and received the apologies of the purchasers for his having been left out of the transaction. 'Oh! it is of no consequence, gentlemen, another time you will not do so, I am sure." Without losing a moment, he and some of his clerks went to all the coopers and bought every barrel that could be obtained. The herrings begining to arrive, the persons who had purchased the fishery began to look for barrels to pack them in, but were every where told that M. Portales had secured and paid for them all. Boat after boat entering the harbor, and not knowing what to do with the immense quantity of herrings that were discharged upon the quays, they were at length compelled to apply to the monopolizer of barrels. M. Portales made cent per cent of his bargain, the particulars of which he used afterwards to relate with great glee, and he was never again forgotten in any similar affair.

The Christian Review contains an article on *The Notions of the Americans, by a Travelling Bachelor.* They thus speak of religion among us. *Col. Star.*

There are of the Presbyterians nearly three thousand congregations in the United States; the Baptists have two thousand, and the Methodists about as many. It cannot be doubted that the existence of such numerous bodies, supported and kept together by no other principle than that of religious union, and regard for religious instruction, speaks greatly in favor of the steady attention paid by their members to these objects. The following anecdote, also, gives a very favorable idea of the charity and forbearance which prevail among the various sects towards each other.

I remember to have held a conversation with an inn-keeper, who resided within a few yards of an edifice that was then in the course of erection as a place of public worship. I asked him the denomination of the people to whom it belonged. His answer was, "The Presbyterians." "And you are a Presbyterian, no doubt?" "No; I was baptized in the Episcopal church, and I must say I like it best after all." "Ah, then you have nothing to do with the cost of this house?" "I have paid my share." "But how is it that you pay for the support of a church to which you do not belong." "I do as I please; and I please to help my neighbors, who will help me in some other way, if not in this; besides, they are Christians as well as myself: and I mean to have a pew, and go and hear the parson, till I can hear one of my own church." "But you may be converted?" "Well," he said, smiling, "then I shall be a Presbyterian, and my wife and myself will be of the same mind; we are not afraid of looking the truth in the face in America, let it come out of what pulpit it may."

The U. S. Philadelphia Gazette, states that a new work from our countryman, Washington, Irving will shortly appear from the press of Messrs. Carey, Lea and Carey, who have purchased the copyright.—The name is "A Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada."

Value of little Gains.—One of the most powerful causes of national poverty seems gradually removing from society and falling into disuse—the practice of making ardent spirits a common, daily drink in families. No man accumulates a fortune without paying particular attention to *little gains*—and the experience of thousands can testify that poverty may come by *little losses.*—It availed but little how hard many of our farmers labored, or how meanly clothed they went; the dram bottle sprung a leak, and each drop went to make up a drop of gold. Men whose eyes would have glistened with perfect content, if they could have laid up one hundred dollars a year from the gain of their husbandry, have spent two hundred for moisture, and found themselves still dry at the end of the season. Remove this evil entirely, and the streams of increased gain, accumulating from every family in the middle and lower walks of life, will swell to a river of plenty.

Boston Palladium.

Anecdotes.

AN INFERENCE.

A servant had lived many years with a Clergyman, and his master took occasion to say, "John, you have been a long time in my service; I dare say you will be able to preach a sermon as well as I." "Oh no, sir," said John, "but many an inference I have drawn from yours." "Well," said the Clergyman, "I will give you a text out of Job; let me hear what you infer from it; 'And the asses snuffed up the east wind.'" "Well, replied John, "the only inference I can draw from it is, that it would be a long time before they would grow fat upon it."

A wag observing a fellow stealing a fish and put it under his jacket, which was too short to conceal the theft, whispered to the purloiner to wear in future, a *longer Jacket*, or steal a *shorter fish.*

THE LACONIC FEMALE.

Celia her sex's foible shuns;
Her tongue no length of larum runs;
Two phrases answer every part:
One gained, one breaks her husband's heart;
I will, she said when made a bride,
I won't, through all her life beside.

A gentleman coming up to a large crowd, asked an Irishman what was the matter.—,'Nothing at all," cried he, "they are only *forcing* a man to turn *Volunteer.*"

The late Dr. Barrett, Theological Professor in Dublin University, added to an eccentric disposition a lively perception of the humorous. On being asked one day at commons by a fellow professor in a jocular way, how he would translate the commencement of Cæsar's Commentaries, *Gallia omnis est divisa in partes tres?* he replied, "why, I suppose it means all Gaul was *quartered* into three halves." On another occasion a student just entered, who was not acquainted with the Professor's person, amused himself by throwing the sun into his face, by means of a glass. Dr. Barrett detected the delinquent, and fined him ten shillings, for *casting reflections* on one of the heads of the College.

Boston Philanthropist.

The Utica (N. Y.) Sentinel furnishes the annexed notice of what is justly styled a memorable administation.

A memorable Administration.—There are at least *some things*, for which the four years of the administration of John Quincy Adams will be memorable in history, however *unacceptable* they would appear to have been to this enlightened age and nation.

1. A larger amount of public debt has been paid off under it, than has ever been done before in the same period by any preceding administration.

2. A greater progress has been made in perfecting our great system of frontier fortification than at any previous equal time, since the foundation of the government.

3. Our naval force has been more permanently enlarged and placed on a more solid foundation than it ever was.

4. A system of internal improvements has been begun and brought into a train of successful execution, which no administration had ever before seriously attempted.

5. The "American system" of protecting our own domestic industry and manufactures against foreign aggression, has been steadily pursued and nearly completed, leaving but little for a succeeding administration to do in that respect, except to leave things as they found them.

6. All these things have been done without a single additional tax levied upon the property or persons of the citizens, or "taking from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

7. No law "restraining in the least the freedom of speech or the press" has been passed or attempted, but the tongue and the pen have both been left as free and unlicensed as the "native air."

8. *No man has been removed from the office which he held under that administration on mere political grounds*, whatever might have been his political sentiments—while many have been appointed to office whose sentiments and influence were known to be opposed to the election of Mr. Adams and to his administration; a principle of liberality and tolerance, which is probably without example since the days of Washington.

Such are some of the deeds by which the administration of John Quincy Adams has been marked, and which will be recorded in history.

Where are its grievances, and by what pen will *they* be worded? "We pause for a reply."